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VOL. XV. NO. 39.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

IS KENTUCKY IN NEED OF THE TAX REFORM?

What Happened in "THE COW COUNTIES" in California and Why "THE DOG TAX COUNTIES" in Kentucky Should Emulate Their Example

Until a few years ago the State of California was suffering under the same system of taxation which prevails in Kentucky although many efforts had been made to change it.

The average citizen is opposed to innovations as a general proposition and while the state suffered and the burden of taxation fell heavily on the small property owner, as it does in Kentucky, it was hard to arouse the people and legislative classes man enough to keep the old law in effect and went on hiding their personal property and escaping taxation, as they do in Kentucky.



"Why is this man working so hard?"
"To get more land to pay MORE taxes."

A simple careless expression in a San Francisco newspaper caused a revolution of feeling and brought about the change which all Californians are now proud of.

The newspaper referred to printed an article to the effect that the same old Constitutional Amendment would be voted on at the November election and added facetiously that "the Cow Counties" would probably vote for it, and treated it as a joke.

The newspaper evidently underestimated the power of "the Cow Counties" as this little attempt at witicism made "the Cow Counties" sit up and take notice.

The people in "the Cow Counties" commenced to ask themselves: Why is it that farm lands and town property pay the bulk of taxes? Why are the owners of stocks, bonds, notes and other personal property able to get off scot free?

Have we a uniform system of taxation in practice as well as in name? And such like questions.

Well, the result was "the Cow Counties" in California determined to throw off the yoke and the amendment was overwhelmingly carried.



"Why is this man working so hard?"
"To hide his property and pay NO taxes."

The same conditions exist in Kentucky to-day and the same opportunity for a change presents itself and it is time for "the Cow Counties" in Kentucky to show their power and force a fair division of taxation.

By subjecting the millions of dollars of personal property to the payment of taxes, farms and town lots would be relieved as in other states with modern tax laws. In Pennsylvania there is no state tax on farm lands and

town lots because the revenue from stocks, bonds and notes is sufficient for the purpose.

The dog tax in Kentucky produced more revenue in 1912 (\$127,551) than all the taxes from bonds (\$32,425), cash in banks (\$64,240), and stocks in corporations (\$14,000); total \$110,665, while farm lands and town lots and improvements paid \$3,177,366.

"The Dog Tax" Counties in Kentucky are in the same fix as "the Cow Counties" were in California and it is high time to quit barking and commence biting. A vote for the tax amendment at the November election will make the other fellow do some howling, if "the Dog Tax" counties will only do their duty and vote for the amendment and enable the legislature to frame laws to make all classes of property pay their legitimate share of taxation.

Extract From Report of State Tax Commission.

"We recommend, that the proposed Constitutional Amendment should be adopted by the voters of the state.

"This Amendment has been carefully drawn, its provisions are clear and plain.

"It follows precedents which have been tried and proved successful in other states.

"It authorizes practical changes, which, in our judgment, if adopted, will increase revenue, remove restrictions now handicapping valuable enterprises, and place Kentucky upon a fair plane with other states which have shown marked progress and prosperity, as a result of sane and sound revenue laws.

"It provides that any and all changes made thereunder in our tax laws up to 1917 must be approved by the people themselves after passage by the legislature and their approval may be made a condition after that time, so that the whole matter rests in the hands of the people.

"We consider the amendment necessary in order to enable the legislature to take the initiative in any effective revision of the revenue laws of the state, which have been condemned by the then State Tax Commissions and criticized annually by the State Equalization Board.

W. O. DAVIS, Chairman, Woodford County.

ELWOOD HAMILTON, Sec'y, Franklin County.

W. B. MOODY, Henry County.

W. A. FROST, Graves County.

L. C. OWINGS, Jefferson County.

CARING FOR MILK PROPERLY

Two Great Factors Are Cleanliness and Temperature—Expose All Utensils to Sunshine.

Cleanliness and temperature are the two great factors in keeping milk sweet. The fresh-drawn milk is almost free from bacteria until it becomes contaminated either during the milking process or while waiting the start for delivery. To keep them out is not so easily accomplished as the general public imagines. The smallest particles will fall into the pail, even with painstaking care and the best that can be done is to use a sanitary milk pail which should be covered as much as possible and to brush the cow and udder before milking.

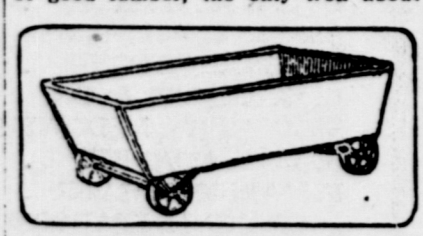
In order to free the milk from the animal heat, it is necessary to aerate and cool at once and hold at a low temperature, thus preventing bacteria starting, for it takes but three per cent of lactic acid to start the souring process.

Frequent scalding and exposing to sunshine of all milk utensils and machinery are of vital importance in keeping milk sweet.—Farmer's Wife.

CONVENIENT TRUCK IN BARN

Dairymen Cannot Well Afford to Ignore Anything That Will Tend to Lighten Labors.

No dairymen can afford to ignore that which will lighten his labor in any way whatever. Be his stable ever so conveniently constructed, he has enough to do. Hence the importance of his considering the truck or car presented in the cut, for which we are indebted to an exchange. Made of good lumber, the only iron about



Dairy Barn Truck.

It is the handle at each end by which to draw or push it, and the straps which are screwed against the ends, engage the ends of the axle outside the wheels and are screwed flat against the bottom of the truck.

Fat Content of Milk.

The percentage of fat in the cow's milk is determined by two things—first, the breed, and second, the individuality. The milk flow may be stimulated by feed, but the fat content cannot be affected under normal conditions.

Cow Essentials.

It is just as essential to know how to keep a cow at her best in milk production as it is to know how to build her up to her full capacity.

DAIRY



MILK RECORD FRAME

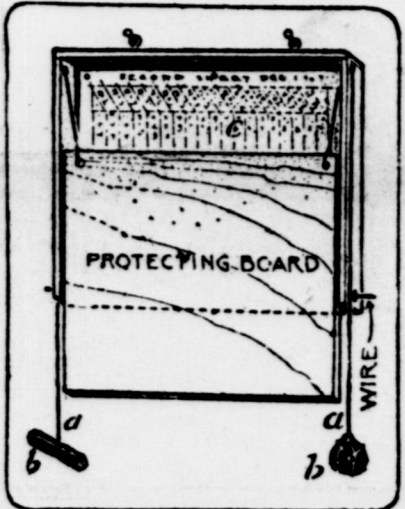
Gives Accurate Knowledge of Cow's Producing Ability.

Also Puts Man in Class Where Those on Outside Would Classify Him Progressive Dairymen—How to Make One.

The keeping of milk records is not such a difficult task. It is really an easy matter and takes but little time. The main advantage is that it enables a man to have an accurate knowledge of the producing ability of his cows, writes F. L. Austin of Indiana in the Orange Judd Farmer. It not only shows up the cows, but shows something of what the man is made of. It puts him in a class where those on the outside looking in would classify him as a progressive dairymen.

Such a dairymen I visited recently, and his method of keeping tab on his cows was of particular interest because of its simplicity. He had a milk record frame hanging on the wall near the center of the stable that was as handy as any frame I have ever seen. There are a number of different styles of milk record frames in use, some more or less complicated and expensive in make-up than others, while some are mere makeshifts, but this one is homemade and its cost is practically nothing.

This frame, as shown in the illustration, is made by taking a board about 1 inch thick and cutting it approximately 3 feet square, or by tacking two boards together to get this



Milk Record Frame.

a, a, cords supporting protecting board; b, b, weights; c, record sheets. The wire keeps the lower part of the record sheets in place.

dimension. On three of the edges tack 2-inch strips so that they set flush on one side and project an inch on the other. These strips form the border, or frame, inside of which is placed the record sheet. A thin board is then cut to fit closely inside the frame. The edge of the frame on which there is no border strip will be the lower part of the frame as it hangs on the wall. Bore a quarter-inch hole in the upper end of each upright border strip. Through each hole run a strong cord to the corners of the loose board. Cut the cord about 3 1/4 feet long, and to the opposite ends attach weights heavy enough to balance the board in any position. This loose board will cover up all of the lower part of the sheet and prevent it from getting soiled during milking. To prevent it from flopping stretch a wire tightly across from right to left border about 2 inches from the lower end of the frame, allowing space enough for the protecting board to slide up and down freely. Between milkings the sheet may be covered up entirely and kept well protected. A coat of paint will add to the attractiveness of the frame, or it may be simply whitewashed.

DAIRY NOTES

Abuse and fright do not increase the milk flow.

A pair of milk scales and a Babcock tester will tell no tales.

The cow that gives a large flow of milk must have plenty of water.

The man who forgets to salt his cows is the one the cows forget.

Cream that is too old or too cold will cause trouble on churning day.

Butter paper is not expensive, and makes a nicer covering for butter than rag.

Lots of comfort for the cows during the day is an open shed facing the south.

Cream that has been properly handled and ripened will come without doctoring.

The quicker the milk is separated after it is drawn the better will be the results.

A variation in the way the separator is run will cause a loss in butter-fat every time.

Before calving, the cow's food should be reduced in quantity and of a laxative nature.

ROAD BUILDING

ROADS PAY FOR THEMSELVES

Department of Agriculture Collects Data Showing Land Values Increase With Improvements.

The direct effect that changing bad roads into good roads has upon land value and the general economic welfare of a community is shown in several concrete illustrations gathered by the United States department of agriculture. The department has just issued a statement on the subject, based upon a mass of information gathered by the office of public roads, which is making a special study of the economic effect of road improvement in the country. According to data gathered, where good roads replace bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded. The general land values, as well as farm values, show marked advances, following the improvement of roads.

Among the illustrations cited by the department are the following:

In Lee county, Virginia, a farmer owned 100 acres between Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for \$1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused \$3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for \$6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement, and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for \$9,000.

In Jackson county, Alabama, the people voted a bond issue of \$250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$5.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from \$6 to \$15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$9.79 per acre, and the selling price is now \$15 to \$25 per acre. Actual figures of increased value following road improvement are shown.

As the roads in no way affect soil fertility or quality of the farm, advances are due essentially to the decrease in the cost of hauling produce to market or shipping points. Farms are now regarded as plants for the business of farming, and any reduction in their profits through unnecessary heavy costs for hauling on bad roads naturally reduces their capitalization into values. With reduced costs for hauling profits are increased, with the result that the farm plant shows satisfactory earnings on a higher capital value.

The automobile, also, has begun to be an important factor in increasing rural values where good roads are introduced.

Immigration is particularly marked where road conditions are favorable; in fact, the figures of the department seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property, and the price of farm land, like that of any commodity, is ruled by the relation between demand and supply.

Auto and Good Roads.

The auto has come to stay and there is no use fighting against it or trying to penalize the owners for destroying country roads. There is no doubt that an auto will wear out a dirt road quicker than a team carrying 5,000 pounds, and while the latter are penalized in some states, all efforts to give the same medicine to the owners of autos have failed. The only remedy is to build roads that will stand the wear and tear of heavy wagons, autos and anything else and then take the penalty off everything.

Duty of People.

The making of good roads is one of the most important duties of the American people and their prompt repair and careful maintenance is essential. There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested than that of having roads connecting him with his market over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible load. Good roads, like all other good things, are expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected.

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Time to Drag a Road.

If the traffic is very light, a good time to drag the road is immediately after a rain. However, for ordinary traffic, the best time to drag is when the mud will not stick to the drag but will slide along the edge, the drag taking a slice of earth on the high places and filling the small depressions.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

IF YOU ARE TOO SICK TO WORK AND YOUR WIFE IS WEAK AND AILING THERE'S HOPE AND HELP FOR YOU BOTH IN

ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

They build up the run-down; they strengthen the weak; they invigorate tired and worn-out people. They're unequalled for dyspepsia and indigestion, constipation and malaria, biliousness and jaundice. They're a blessing to women who suffer from backache, headache, fainting or dizzy spells and a boon to all sufferers from kidney troubles. TRY THEM.

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In all departments prices will be found the lowest, and your visits will be highly appreciated.

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a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913.

Entered at the postoffice at Greenville, Ky., as second-class matter.

Tobacco.

Although tobacco has been smoked, chewed and snuffed by civilized man for three hundred years, by no means every one understands its precise effect upon the human organism. No person of cleanliness or refinement takes snuff or chews tobacco nowadays; it is the practice of smoking only that needs to be considered. Tobacco contains a virulent poison, nicotine, the action of which its bad effects are usually attributed; but it is probable that certain products of combustion—pyridin, carban monoxid, and a volatile oil—are also harmful.

That tobacco does affect the organism injuriously is certain; the only question is how much tobacco it takes to produce those effects.

First of all, there is the element of idiosyncrasy, which enters into the action of any drug poisonous or otherwise. A few men smoke for a long lifetime without suffering any apparent harm, but others pay the penalty of a very moderate indulgence by continual indigestion, hardening of the arteries, or a nervous breakdown early in life.

The same fate awaits any man who smokes to excess. No one can safely smoke more than four cigars, or six pipes, or eight or ten cigarettes even without inhaling; most men had better not use more than this allowance. The symptoms of overindulgence in tobacco are nervousness, poor sleep, indigestion, sometimes failing eyesight, and frequently an irritable heart, with a rapid pulse, frequent palpitation, irregular heat, and occasional paroxysms of pain.

Most of these disturbances are functional, and disappear if the smoker gives up his tobacco; but if he persists in the indulgence after these warnings, premature hardening of the arteries will follow, with abnormal changes in blood pressure from which he can hardly recover.

All this is applicable chiefly to the young and the middle aged adult. Of course boys and youths should not smoke in any circumstances; and old men usually lose their taste for smoking little by little and often give up the habit entirely. It is hardly necessary to add that smoking is a habit that, by reason of its costliness and the difficulty of restraining it within the very narrow limits that safety dictates, is for better shunned altogether.

The recent statement in the daily press that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company is about to retire the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" from its express service, and that they will rename the vessel and retain it for second and third class and steerage traffic, removing the first cabin accommodations altogether, serves to remind us how the transatlantic flyers of one decade become the second class ships of a later day not far removed. Transatlantic travelers will recall the time when this favored ship made her first appearance, and by covering the passage at an average rate of 22 1/2 knots an hour, wrested the so called "blue ribbon of the Atlantic" from the "Lucania" of the Cunard line, which had raised the record to 22 1/2 knots average for the whole trip. A similar reconstruction and reassignment of duty occurred two or three years ago, when the 23 1/2 knot "Deutschland," another record holder, was transformed into the cruiser "Victoria Louise."

The regular meeting of the city council was adjourned from last Monday night to next Monday night.

FAIRM STOCK

DISEASED FEET OF CATTLE

Sudden Lameness Often Caused by Small Scratch or Abrasion—Keep Animals Out of Mud.

By C. C. LIPP, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
It is not at all uncommon for cattle to show a very sudden lameness, which on careful examination proves to be an abscess-like formation between the hoofs. The starting point is usually a small scratch or abrasion of the skin, which offers a suitable avenue of entrance for the germs causing the trouble. The germs live in the soil, manure and other filth about the yards and feed lots. During dry weather they cause very little damage. When the yards are muddy, or the stables unclean, the growth of germs is favored. At this time also the continued action of the wet, foul material makes the skin between the claws tender and easy to injure.

An examination of the lame foot will usually reveal swelling and tenderness. If the space between the claws be cleaned out, the skin abrasion is usually plainly evident. Sometimes there is a thick cheesy covering of grayish pus over the surface of the sore. At other times the pus may burrow beneath the skin and even form pockets that are filled with this cheesy material.

Treatment consists in keeping the affected animal out of the mud and wet manure for several days. Thorough cleaning of the part with any of the coal-tar dips, using five tea-spoonfuls per pint of water once daily, is very necessary. All the loose shreds of skin should be cut away and pus pockets well drained. In mild cases, the application of pine tar proves a very effective treatment. The severe form should receive, in addition to a thorough cleaning, a dressing of equal parts of iodoform and boric acid under a bandage for several days. Taken in time and vigorously and persistently treated, healing should not be prolonged beyond a week. If left alone, some cases soon assume the most severe type, which means delayed healing and more bandaging and dressing.

ARE PUREBRED COLTS HARDY?

Experiment Being Conducted at Kansas Agricultural College to Find Cost of Raising.

Whether or not it costs more to raise a purebred colt than a grade, is to be decided by an experiment now under way at Kansas Agricultural College. W. A. Cochel has selected 20 colts, ten of them purebred Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians, and ten grades of the same breeds. One lot is to receive oats, alfalfa hay and corn fodder. The other lot will be fed in such a way as to receive the same food nutrients as if oats had been



Percheron for Farm Use.

included. The lot receiving oats and alfalfa hay will get its corn fodder while running in the pasture. All the colts are fed in an open shed and during the day are kept outside in the pasture. Their coats are heavy and they are in the best of condition. The lots are divided into five purebred and five grades, five fillies and five horses. The question to be answered is: Has a purebred the same opportunity to develop as the grade, or is it as much a matter of feeding as of breeding?

LIVE STOCK NOTES

A jaded team can never do a profitable day's work. Watch the ewes' udders; milk them out when necessary. A young animal will gain more rapidly than a mature one. An improved sire at \$100 is a mighty good business proposition. Not only is it humane to provide water for the horse, but it pays. Everlasting watchfulness is one secret of success in stock raising. Especially in summer saw dust is hard to excel as a bedding for horses. Arrange to put the hogs and pigs in a fresh pasture before the bite gets too short. Keep the pigs growing; every pound gained now will add to the profit at selling time.

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S. S. Institute November 12-13

Rev. Geo. A. Joplin, of Louisville, general secretary of the Kentucky Sunday-school Association, assisted by Misses Maud L. Dance and Frances L. Grigsby, field secretaries, will be here to conduct a Sunday-school institute at the Baptist church, beginning at 2:30 next Wednesday afternoon, and continuing to the night session Thursday. This is an inter-denominational work, in which all churches are engaged, and everyone interested in Sunday school work is invited to attend, as the programs will prove interesting to all. Ministers and superintendents, as well as teachers and pupils, will take active part in the exercises.

With old line Republicans and Bull Moosers secretly, openly and vigorously fighting the fusion Citizens' ticket, all over the county, there was no chance to win against a united and well organized Democratic host, who held the power of office in addition to other advantages.

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The Five-Drop Salve is now put up in 25 and 50 cent packages and sold by nearly all druggists. It is not obtainable in your locality you can order direct from Swanson R. C. Co., 159 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., and will be best sold upon receipt of price. It is an excellent remedy for various skin affections, eczema, ring worms, and acne.



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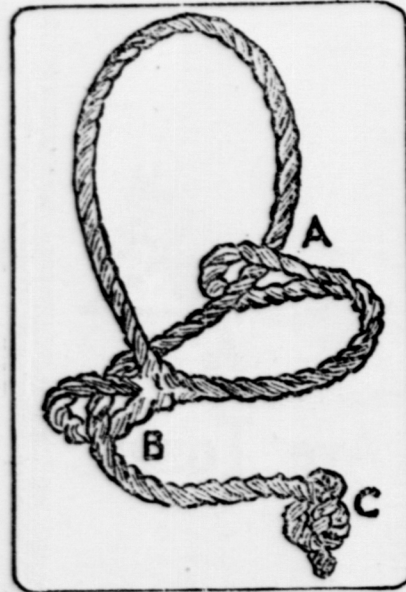


FARM STOCK

HALTER IS VERY CONVENIENT
One Shown in Illustration Is Adjustable and It May Be Fitted to Pony or Large Horse.

A halter that will fit a small pony or a large horse is a useful thing to have in the stables. The one illustrated here is made from a single length of rope.

A loop (A) is spliced at one end, and fourteen inches from this a second



An Adjustable Halter.

loop (B) is spliced. The whole length of rope is then passed through the strands at the splice (B), and the end put through the outside of loop A and on through the loop B. The halter is then ready to put on, the loop made by the rope between A and B



Halter Arranged on Horse.

going around the nose of the animal, and the larger loop made by passing the end of the rope through A and B goes over the top of the head behind the ears. A pull on the knot at C will tighten the halter.

SUMMER CARE OF THE PIGS

One May See Pretty Good Profit in Feeding at Present High Price of Feed and Pork.

Many farmers think that they cannot afford to feed the pigs liberally during the summer season. The pigs are allowed to shift for themselves in many instances, and, of course, do not make much growth, but one may see a pretty good profit in feeding at the present high prices of both feed and pork.

The hogs will just about live on the pasture they can gather from the field, and what grain is given them goes to growth, and any one who has tried it has found that only a moderate ration fed to the hogs on pasture will make a good growth throughout the season.

Early spring pigs of any breed can be made to average a pound of gain a day by the time they are eight or ten months old, and a large part of this can be made on pasture.

Results of Vaccination.

The Kansas experiment station has received reports of the result of vaccinating 32,000 hogs against cholera. In herds infected before vaccination 70 per cent of the hogs survived. In herds not infected before vaccination 99 per cent survived. This shows very clearly that the time to use the cholera serum is before the disease hits the herd.

The losses from swine disease this year promise to be much less than that, but there is a good deal of it scattered over the corn belt and all precautions should be taken. Serum is available now in nearly all important swine-producing states, and those who own hogs should take advantage of it.

Ewe After Lambing.

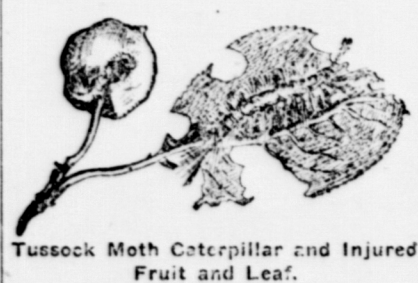
After lambing ewes should not be fed too heavily for a week or two. Bran alone is good ration for the first few days. Gradually the ration can be increased, using one part bran, one part oil meal and five parts corn



ORCHARD TOPICS

PREVENT OUTBREAK OF MOTH
Arsenical Spraying Is One of Most Efficient Means of Eradicating Injurious Little Pest.

Collecting and destroying the eggs of this insect may entirely prevent an outbreak of the Tussock Moth. The eggs are deposited in clusters and appear as a mass of white froth, about one-half inch wide and an inch and a half long. The eggs are held firmly together and most of the clusters are located in plain view on the trunks and branches of the trees.



where they may be easily scraped off with a hoe or some other sharp instrument and destroyed. These eggs should be carefully collected in the spring and a summer collection should also be made.

Next to destroying the eggs, the use of arsenical sprays is the most efficient means of preventing injury by this pest. More care in coating the undersides of the leaves than is usually observed in the regular applications of Bordeaux mixture and poison that are made preceding and at blossoming time, would do much to prevent an outbreak of this and other leaf-feeding insects. However, if the caterpillars are not discovered until they have begun to eat the fruit, it is advisable to use larger amounts of the poison than is customary in spraying for the codling moth.

Precaution should be taken to coat the fruit and both surfaces of the leaves with the spraying mixture.

The foliage and fruit of small trees of even occasional branches of large trees that are being injured by the caterpillars may be saved from further loss by shaking. When the branch is jarred the caterpillar suspends itself by a strand of silk, and will drop to the ground if the shaking be continued. A padded mallet or pole can be used to jar the branches, and the insects, as they drop may be caught on a sheet or curculio catcher. This is a slow, tedious method of combatting the pest, but by this means further injury to the fruit crop may often be prevented.

In conjunction with collecting the egg masses or spraying, banding will serve to protect the trees from infestation by migrating caterpillars. This is often desirable when there are badly infested trees in the immediate vicinity. The band may be made of a strip of raw cotton or sticky fly paper. The cotton should be tightly fastened about the middle so that it is loose above and below. The barbed hairs of the caterpillar become entangled in the cotton fibers, and it is unable to pass over the band. In order to be effective, the bands should



Injury to Apples by the Tussock Moth.

be renewed from time to time as they become soiled or matted by rain. The bands should be employed during the months of June, July and August.

The same measures that are recommended for the treatment of this pest in orchards are also applicable to the treatment of shade trees, only here more emphasis should be placed on the value of banding the trees and collecting the egg masses. Spraying shade trees is not practical for the average property owner because the trees are usually of large size. Such operations require special machinery and men having considerable knowledge of spraying methods. Spraying of shade trees is not done to any great extent except where the work is directed by the municipal authorities. However, it is in the power of every resident to completely protect his trees by destroying the egg masses and banding the trees to prevent reinfestation by migrating caterpillars.

All Around Spray.

Lime-sulphur is a good all-around spray for young trees.

SOME POULTRY CONCLUSIONS

Expert of Missouri Station Gives Out Few Practical Suggestions on Chicken Raising.

Under the heading of "Lessons Learned," Mr. Quisenberry of the Missouri experiment station has issued the following notes for poultry raisers, based on the year's work in the egg-laying contest at that station:

That there is no variety of breed which far exceeds others in general use as for egg production is concerned.

That some hens have a born tendency to lay, and others have a born tendency to put on fat. The latter kind should be culled out in establishing a laying strain.

That a little moistened food is relished and will increase egg production.

That many high producers lay thin-shelled eggs, and that the germs are often weak. A few high producers are able to lay large numbers of eggs, fertilize them and put vitality into the chicks.

That the Mediterranean class can stand more protein and fattening food than the birds of the American, Asiatic or English classes. There is not so much danger of the Mediterraneans becoming too fat, and they require a richer food than the other classes mentioned.

That the purpose of properly feeding and housing a hen is not to feed eggs into her body, but to so feed and care for her that you may get out of her the eggs which breeding has placed there. Proper feeding, housing and care have a bearing on the number of eggs produced by a flock, but breeding is most important.

That the best producers have broad bodies. The back is broad, and the ribs are well-spaced, giving plenty of room for egg and digestive organs.

That good layers are big eaters. A bird must have capacity to eat and digest a big amount of food if she is to lay well.

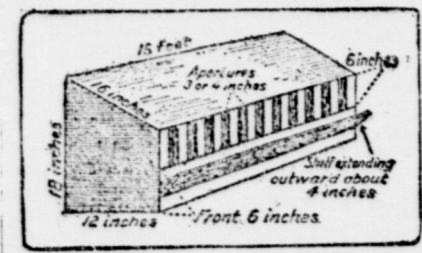
That most of the high producers have good sized combs for their breed.

HANDY POULTRY FEED HOPPER

Device Shown in Illustration Has Advantage of Shelf in Front, Preventing All Waste.

This hopper has the advantage of having a shelf running along the front, by means of which much waste can be prevented. It can easily be made from any available lumber to the size indicated or smaller if required.

Dry mash feeding, or, in fact, any mash feeding, has its drawbacks in the fact that some of the food is wasted by being pulled out on the ground. There are some things which the birds like better than others, and if they are not



Useful Feed Hopper.

very hungry they will endeavor to pick out the things that they like in preference to the general feed. The best way to overcome this is to have the feed only half way up in the troughs or hoppers from which they draw their supply. If they will have to reach down for the food and pick it right up there, they cannot pick or pull the rest of the food from the hopper. A good, deep hopper is what you need, and you will find it will be a saving to you.

MARGIN OF PROFIT AND LOSS

If Record Is Kept of Cost of Production and Sales One May Tell If Flock Is Paying.

A flock of hens should be made to pay a good price for the investment. If they do not do this, there is something radically wrong somewhere along the line.

If you have kept a record of the cost of production and sales you will be able to tell whether or not your hens are paying. Hens that are laying an average of 50 to 60 per cent, are doing well, and will make a good showing in the right side of the cash book. And averages above that will be so much more gain, and will more than justify keeping the birds.

If they fall way below this mark you had better investigate and find out the cause of the trouble. It may be that you have a poor strain of birds; that you are not feeding the right kind of food or in sufficient quantities, or that you are giving them the proper attention that they must have in order to be great producers.

White Clover for Egg Layer.

White clover hay is the richest in lime. Feeding clover is a preventive of soft-shelled eggs. Cut clover hay has helped revolutionize the poultry business. Red clover hay contains about twenty-eight pounds of lime to the thousand pounds. Seed the clover hay at night, and keep it covered so it can steam. See that the clover is cut to one-half inch length. When longer it is apt to pack in the crop, causing crop-bound.

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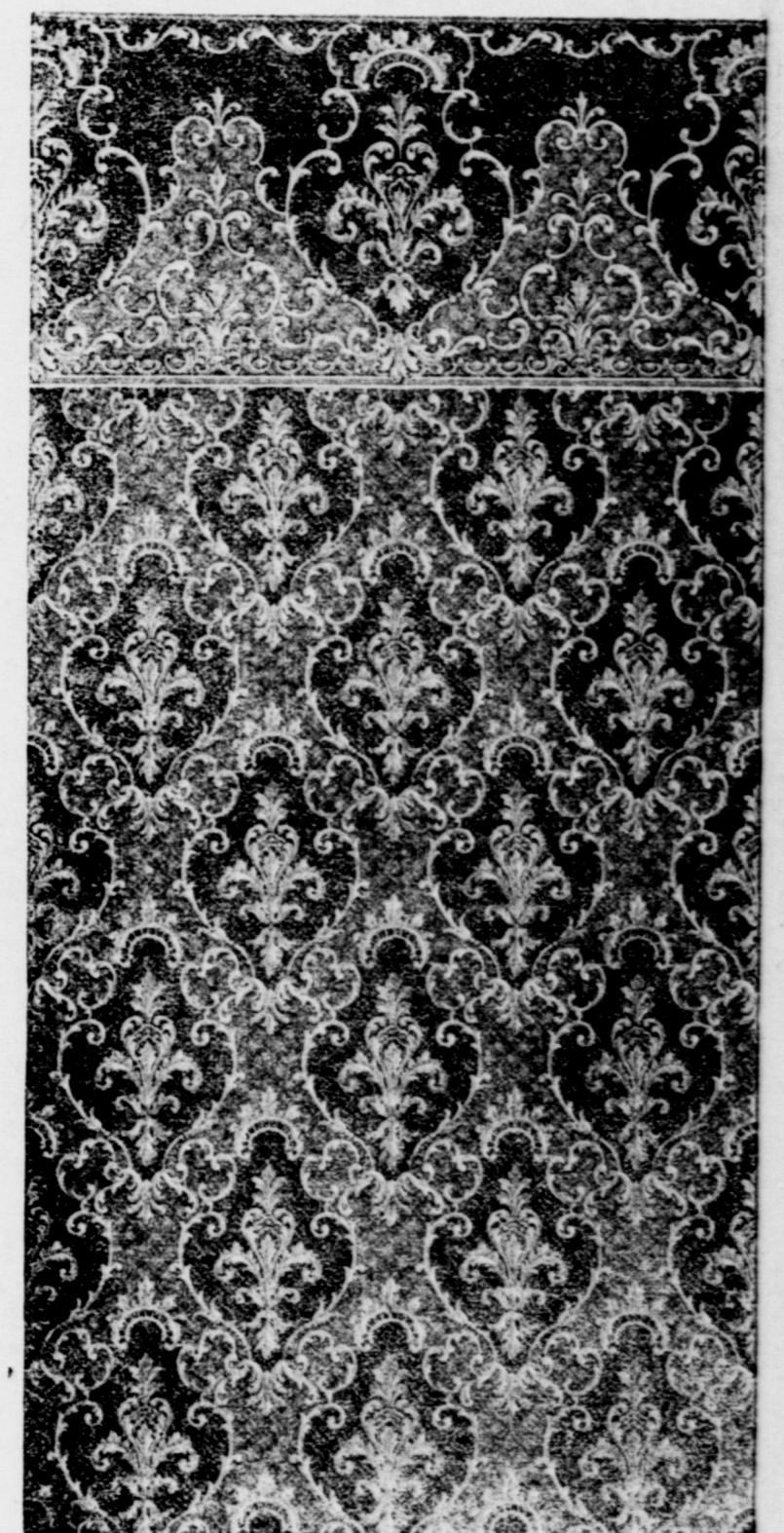
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